UNITED NATIONS

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEWSLETTER

Numbers 18/19 June 1990

Special double issue on United Nations activities in the field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

best copy available

Preface

This issue of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter contains information on United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the interregional, regional and international levels.

The United Nations Office at Vienna, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, through its Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, serves as the central repository in the United Nations system of technical expertise in matters of crime and delinquency prevention, criminal justice, the treatment of offenders and major criminological concerns. It carries out the functions entrusted to the United Nations by its policy-making bodies, including the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control of the Economic and Social Council and the quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and it co-ordinates the efforts of its network of regional and interregional institutes and national correspondents.

The United Nations Office at Vienna, in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations (DTCD), provides technical assistance to Governments, upon request, in order to strengthen concerted action to prevent crime and enhance the quality of justice at the operational level. It seeks to develop specific projects and programmes, to be carried out with government agencies and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in such substantive areas as crime and development; the control of transnational crime; improving criminal justice planning and management; implementation of standards and norms in human rights and the administration of justice; and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

Technical co-operation activities are based on voluntary and mixed bilateral and multilateral contributions and assistance for specific projects. The United Nations Office at Vienna attempts to mobilize additional resources both within the United Nations system, e.g. the United Nations Development Programme, and outside it, e.g. agencies associated with government ministries, institutional donors operating under the auspices of aid programmes, foundations and similar institutions. Technical co-operation activities that increase public participation and confidence in institutions of law enforcement and justice are a prerequisite for sustainable development.

The role of the interregional and regional institutes of the United Nations in these efforts has been increasingly recognized, as has been the impact of their activities in the countries of the respective regions. A summary of their recent activities is contained in chapter II.

Chapter III outlines the activities of the network of Government-appointed national correspondents co-operating with the United Nations Secretariat in the field of crime prevention and control. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1989/58, requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the functions of these national correspondents.

The Secretariat welcomes inquiries on its programme of technical co-operation.

All correspondence concerning the Newsletter should be addressed to the Editor, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES	4
	A. Background and scope	4
	B. Interregional advisory services	4
	C. Other activities	5
	D. International Seminar on the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency through Community Participation	6
	E. Interregional Seminar on Corruption in Government	8
	F. Co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	9
	G. Co-operation with the Human Rights Advisory Programme	9
	H. Co-ordination of crime prevention and criminal justice activities	10
	I. United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence	10
II.	SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS	11
	A. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	11
	B. United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	13
	C. United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	13
	D. Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations	15
	E. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	16
	F. Co-operation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre	17
	G. Co-operation with the Australian Institute of Criminology	18
III.	THE UNITED NATIONS NETWORK OF GOVERNMENT-APPOINTED NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL	20

Annexes

I.	Technical co-operation activities and services available through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch	23
II.	Profiles of projects for which financial assistance is sought	29
III.	Projects under implementation	44
IV.	Appointment of national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control	45

READEX FICHE

I. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

A. Background and scope

Technical co-operation has proved particularly effective in fostering more viable strategies for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of overall socio-economic development and the achievement of national goals and objectives. Past experience has shown that even well-defined strategies have little practical value in those countries that lack a responsive institutional capacity, due to a dearth of human and financial resources, including skilled personnel. One effective way of overcoming such problems is to provide technical co-operation to interested countries for the reinforcement of national machineries, the promotion of joint training activities and the development of pilot and demonstration projects.

A fundamental purpose of technical co-operation is the creation of self-reliant capacities in developing countries through human resources development. Strengthened technical co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice should be seen as a contribution to the achievement of this goal. Governments and funding organizations should be sensitized to crime and development questions when formulating development assistance projects. A similar campaign should make developing countries aware of the need to include crime prevention and criminal justice projects in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) country and regional programmes.

The United Nations Office at Vienna has advocated strengthening technical co-operation activities in this field. It has also sought to implement joint projects with interested Governments and other funding organizations, including the World Bank, aiming at the formulation of specific projects. However, more deliberate and sustained efforts will be needed to encourage Governments and various funding organizations to develop more extensive technical co-operation activities.

Through the efforts of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Interregional Adviser for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations institutes, a number of projects have been formulated. These projects concentrate on areas such as juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, computerization and the establishment of national information systems, community participation and alternatives to institutionalization, law reform and improvements in the administration of justice, assessment of needs for the training of criminal justice administration officials, and the respect of human rights in criminal justice management. (For information on the modalities of technical co-operation, see annex I.)

B. Interregional advisory services

The need for advisory services has continued to grow, as evidenced by the ever-increasing number of requests and the number of advisory missions. Between April 1988 and April 1990, advisory services were provided to Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand and Uganda. The Interregional Adviser visited Italy, Japan, Spain and the United States of America to obtain support for projects in developing countries. He also visited the regional commissions, the regional and interregional institutes, and intergovernmental organizations working closely with the United Nations, thus providing substantive assistance in the crime prevention and criminal justice field.

The requests covered ranged from the establishment of national crime prevention councils and the lack of access to justice because of poverty, to judicial reform and draft legislation to prevent and combat various forms of international criminality, with special emphasis on drug trafficking. Prison overcrowding and the training and upgrading of the various segments of the crime prevention and criminal justice system have also received continued attention. Advice on how to strengthen the capability of law enforcement agencies and of prosecution and correctional institutions was also provided.

Special attention has been given to juvenile delinquency and the growing numbers of street children, exacerbated by factors such as population displacement, weakening family and community ties, and drug abuse. Preventive and protective strategies and improved juvenile justice have been a major area of advisory services, and innovative project proposals have been developed for children in difficult circumstances or in conflict with the law.

One of the prime aims has been to help countries translate United Nations norms and guidelines into concrete terms, as well as to foster follow-up programmes designed to consolidate the gains made. While these activities have been limited by the scarcity of resources, they are opening new prospects for an enhanced role of law and criminal justice in promoting equity, social justice and human rights in the context of development and multilateral technical co-operation. Annexes II and III outline, respectively, projects that have been formulated and projects being implemented.

C. Other activities

Consultations were held with potential donor countries in order to expand technical co-operation activities by providing extrabudgetary resources. For example, the Government of Italy provided initial support to the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNLAI) for a training course on prison reform, and to Jamaica for the computerization of criminal justice and improvement of prison conditions. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has provided advisory services on probation and prison reform to Malawi and Zambia. The Government of Argentina made available to the Secretariat an expert for one year to help formulate project documents and to provide advice on the treatment of juvenile and drug-addicted offenders. The Government of Austria has made available to the Secretariat a roster of architects and planners of correctional facilities and treatment centres for drug addicts.

Consultations have also been held with UNDP, the World Bank and DTCD on providing assistance for projects. For example, in response to a request from the Government of Ethiopia, DTCD has provided a consultant to advise on crime statistics and computerized criminal justice data bases. An expert in this field is also advising the Government of Nigeria in a UNDP-supported project, and similar services have been provided to Mauritius and Paraguay. UNDP has also provided funds for training activitites, such as national criminal justice workshops in Liberia and Malawi. Juvenile justice projects in Brazil, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Thailand have been formulated and submitted to potential donors. The new importance attached to social issues and to crime prevention and criminal justice is evident in the technical assistance programmes of the World Bank and among bilateral donors. For instance, in the case of Argentina, consultations were provided on the formulation and implementation of a project for strengthening legal informatics in the country, in the context of overall legal reform, funded by the World Bank and UNDP. In Brazil, advice has been provided for the identification of programmes of legal reform to

improve social equity, including a proposal for a college for the judiciary to be jointly funded by the World Bank and UNDP. However, much remains to be done, and efforts are continuing to highlight the importance of these areas for development.

On 9 October 1989, a memorandum of understanding on co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice was signed in Moscow by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Minister of the Interior of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It provides for collaborative activities between the Ministry of the Interior, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) at Rome and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI). Activities envisaged include, inter alia, a research workshop on the prevention of organized crime; a seminar on drug-abuse control; a training course on computer technology and police work; and a seminar on crime prevention through environmental design.

Co-operation with non-governmental organizations is being strengthened by the creation of an international council of scientific and professional organizations that will offer assistance to the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice. The Government of Italy has pledged extrabudgetary funds for this project, which will also foster the transfer of knowledge and exchange of experience between developed and developing countries. The United Nations institutes are also involved. The project will be executed jointly with the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, at Milan, which is the seat of the co-ordinating committee of the major organizations active in crime prevention and criminal justice. In addition, a number of projects to be carried out in co-operation with non-governmental organizations are under consideration. A project proposal has been submitted by the Swaziland Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, for which funding is being sought. In Argentina, a project has been designed to strengthen the supervision and after-care treatment capacity of the Board of Discharged Prisoners, a non-governmental organization that has been helping ex-offenders for more than 80 years.

D. International Seminar on the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency through Community Participation

DTCD and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna organized the International Seminar on the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency through Community Participation. It was hosted by the Ministry of Justice of China and held at Beijing from 19 to 24 October 1988. Experts from Australia, Barbados, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sweden, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania attended, as well as representatives of the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations institutes.

The experts noted that the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, through the adoption of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, had made major advances by establishing a set of universally accepted

principles for the protection of the rights of juveniles in conflict with the law. As some years had passed since the adoption of the Rules, the Seminar provided a unique opportunity to focus attention on the problems of juveniles world-wide and to review the progress made in the application of the Rules. The Seminar adopted recommendations relating to community-oriented programmes, measures encouraging de-institutionalization, implementation of the Rules and strengthening of co-operation in the field of juvenile justice.

The experts also adopted guidelines for follow-up action. Guidelines for use at the national level address the following concerns:

(a) Formulation and adoption of a multisectoral national policy of prevention of juvenile delinquency through community participation;

(b) Reorganization of criminal justice agencies to incorporate community programmes into their work, along with the necessary allocation of human and financial resources;

(c) Development of appropriate training modules and materials for law enforcement officials and other juvenile justice personnel;

(d) Strengthening action research on the effectiveness of various prevention measures;

(e) Designating national focal points to serve as part of a regional and global network to exchange information.

Guidelines for use at the regional level address still other concerns:

(a) Greater collaboration among the relevant United Nations organs and bodies, including the institutes and the regional commissions;

(b) Major emphasis on the training of trainers and development of regional and subregional training programmes, data collection and dissemination techniques;

(c) Organization of regional ministerial conferences on juvenile justice, under the auspices of the United Nations.

Guidelines for action at the global level involve the following:

(a) Review and evaluation of training materials and technical resources used at the regional, subregional and national levels, and co-ordination of research efforts;

(b) Identification of national needs and potential sources of co-operation, including assistance in project formulation and programme implementation;

(c) Close involvement of all bodies and units concerned with a view to ensuring the full protection of the rights, well-being and future of children and youth;

(d) Establishment of a juvenile justice information network to promote the exchange of experiences with regard to innovative and successful juvenile delinquency programmes.

The Report of the International Seminar on the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency through Community Participation (TCD/SEM.89/4) is available from the United Nations.

E. Interregional Seminar on Corruption in Government

The Interregional Seminar on Corruption in Government, financed by DTCD, was held at the Hague from 11 to 15 December 1989, at the invitation of the Government of the Netherlands. It was attended by some 50 participants from 30 countries and a number of observers.

Participants at the Seminar noted that the problems of administrative and political corruption were universal and, while they exerted a particularly pernicious effect on countries with vulnerable economies, they had world-wide repercussions. Although corruption might vary in form from country to country, its consequences were devastating and catastrophic, particularly in terms of their economic and social costs. While those costs are impossible to assess owing to the absence of a rigorous methodology and the lack of comparative data, corruption affected the performance of Governments, drained limited public resources and had a negative impact on the morale of public servants.

For example, it was reported that a legislative enquiry in one country had revealed that in certain projects up to 70 per cent of the nation's total infrastructure budget had been lost in corrupt activities and that only 30 per cent had actually been spent in a productive manner. In another country, the economic cost of corruption ranged between 20 and 80 per cent of the total development projects. In addition, there was evidence suggesting that the money derived from corrupt practices was flowing towards complacent foreign banks.

The participants reviewed the major causes and forms of corruption in government, exchanged experiences and views on ways of improving public management processes and procedures, and evaluated measures taken by Governments to combat corruption. They also considered a draft manual on practical measures against corruption, for submission to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

The importance of several factors was recognized: democratic institutions, a free press, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, and the creation of a political, socio-economic and administrative environment in which public and civil services could operate without improper interference. It was recommended that policies against corruption be included in development plans and strategies, and that they be implemented and monitored by specialized bodies.

The participants recommended a range of preventive measures, including economic competition; deregulation; restructuring of the civil service; professionalization with adequate remuneration, training and adherence to a code of ethics; parliamentary democracy; increased public accountability; freedom of the press; the raising of public awareness by means of education and media campaigns; provision of adequate channels for complaints, and effective action on them (ombudsmen, independent commissions of inquiry, administrative tribunals, inspectorates or vigilance commissions); obligatory disclosure of assets or investments and of conflicts of interest; proper auditing of government agencies and suppliers; improved banking and financial regulations; and mechanisms to prevent capital flight, tax and customs evasion.

Also recommended were periodic reviews of the adequacy of legislation and sanctions against corruption; swift, fair and equitable judicial processes; strategic planning for investigative bodies; interdisciplinary investigative task forces; enhanced co-operation by witnesses through protection from retribution and financial rewards; the forfeiture and confiscation of corruptly gained assets; and provisions against money laundering.

The participants drew attention to the connection between corruption and organized crime, particularly drug trafficking, which could subvert entire Governments and render financial systems dependent on "narcodollars". They underlined the widening scope of such problems, their linkages with the transnationalization of crime, and the need for commensurate counter-strategies, both regional and international.

In calling for strengthened co-operation among States against corruption, the participants recommended mutual assistance in criminal justice matters and more effective extradition procedures; technical co-operation and assistance to strengthen national machinery and promote integrity in tendering international aid projects; the sharing of information about anti-corruption laws and techniques, including research results; the elaboration of an international code of conduct for public officials and monitoring of compliance with it; and the inclusion of corruption in the study of an international criminal jurisdiction.

A report on the Seminar will be available from the United Nations in the near future.

F. Co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

The shared objectives and concerns of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch have, as recommended by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, given rise to some joint operational projects. Thus, a project for strengthening the criminal justice system and drug abuse prevention and control in Uganda was begun with support from UNFDAC and UNDP. It covers the training of the police, judges and prosecutors, as well as advisory services and equipment. The Branch is assisting with a project on the establishment of specialized drug courts in Bolivia and has formulated a proposal for the treatment of AIDS-infected prisoners in Argentina. With the assistance of UNFDAC, the services of a senior law enforcement expert were provided for a review of the police situation in Ghana and the development of a project proposal for the establishment of a school for senior police officers in Accra. Regional and sub-regional projects for joint implementation have also been submitted; one example is mutual assistance in criminal matters for African countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL).

G. Co-operation with the Human Rights Advisory Programme

Progress has been made in strengthening technical co-operation in the area of human rights in the administration of justice and in developing operational co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/162 and previous resolutions on this subject, joint activities have been carried out under the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Programme in the Field of Human Rights. Advisory services were rendered to the Government of Colombia, and a follow-up training course on human rights in judicial inquiry was organized at Rome in September 1989, in co-operation with the Government of Italy, the Centre for Human Rights and

UNICRI. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch collaborated in the Seminar on Human Rights in the Administration of Justice, held in Moscow.

In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65, a workshop on techniques, particularly forensic techniques, for the investigation of arbitrary and summary executions was organized by UNLAI from 24 to 28 October 1989, in co-operation with the Minnesota Lawyers' International Human Rights Committee, at San José, Costa Rica.

Joint implementation of training projects on human rights in the administration of justice is being undertaken with the Centre for Human Rights, for example, in Ghana, Haiti and Paraguay, and others are foreseen in collaboration with the Henri Dunant Institute. The United Nations Office at Vienna was represented at the second meeting on interagency co-operation in advisory services and technical assistance in human rights, organized by the Centre for Human Rights; the meeting took place at Geneva on 12 March 1990.

H. Co-ordination of crime prevention and criminal justice activities

At the generous invitation of the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (ASSTC), joint meetings on programme co-ordination are held annually at Riyadh. The meetings provide excellent opportunities to examine modalities of closer co-operation, co-ordination, planning and execution of joint endeavours.

Participants discuss ways and means of synchronizing the respective programme activities, in pursuance of the mandates stemming from the work of the United Nations policy-making bodies. They also discuss priority areas for further action, such as the world surveys on crime trends, the establishment and functioning of the computerized United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice information network, and the practical implementation of United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice.

I. United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence

The General Assembly, by its resolutions 41/107, 42/59 and 43/99, requested the Secretary-General to revitalize the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, inviting Member States to contribute to the Fund to facilitate appropriate technical co-operation and the exchange of experience and information in the field of crime prevention.

Contributions to the Fund by the Scandinavian countries have, in the past, been earmarked for HEUNI, whereas the Governments of Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Yugoslavia have earmarked their contributions for UNICRI. In 1988, contributions to UNICRI amounted to $US 1,211,988; by mid-1989, contributions of $US 27,244 had been received, and pledges for $US 1,245,000 had been announced.

The support of Member States also includes financial and contributions in kind to the regional institutes. Thus, a number of African Governments have pledged support for the newly established African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; the other regional institutes receive considerable assistance also, particularly from the Governments of the host countries. Compared to 1985, the annual financial support provided by the Government of Japan for United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) has grown by more than 20 per cent. UNAFEI is carrying out joint activities with UNLAI, and a

number of training courses on drug abuse prevention and control are being organized with funding from the Japanese International Co-operation Agency. Since 1986, the Government of Japan has loaned a regional adviser to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and has also supported UNICRI by providing the services of a professional officer.

In addition to its pledge to the United Nations of $US 620,000 for the establishment of an international advisory council, the Government of Italy is providing a junior professional officer to help with preparations for the Eighth Congress. Other Governments, including those of Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, are co-operating with the Secretariat through ad hoc assignments of their nationals and other forms of assistance on specific projects.

Some of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress recommended that Member States should use the occasion of the Eighth Congress to announce contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence during Pledging Day, to be designated by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. This recommendation was endorsed by the Committee at its eleventh session.

II. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

A. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

In May 1989, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1989/56, approved a statute establishing the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). The statute ratified the expansion and diversification of the Institute's activities, especially in response to the needs of developing countries, thus updating the Institute's terms of reference and modus operandi.

In co-operation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, ASSTC, the Australian Institute of Criminology and the National Institute of Justice of the United States, UNICRI is preparing a research workshop on alternatives to imprisonment, to be held at the Eighth Congress. It is also completing a report on research trends since 1980, together with an international bibliography on alternatives to imprisonment.

UNICRI has been carrying out, in Yugoslavia, a pilot project on crime and development, to be completed in 1990, and will informally distribute an interim project report at the Eighth Congress.

UNICRI also intends to publish the results of the first phase of a joint UNICRI/UNLAI project entitled "Development of children's courts in Latin America: trends and perspectives". Other activities include a joint project with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Department of Justice of a co-operating donor country on the management of mentally ill offenders; a project on alternative policing and crime control, dealing with issues raised by the phenomenon of private policing; and a project on environmental crimes, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development.

UNICRI joined ASSTC in initiating preparatory work for the Fifth International Conference on Research in Crime Prevention, held at Riyadh in January 1990. The Conference focused on the Arab contribution to the Eighth Congress and on strengthened co-operation between the United Nations institutes and the Branch.

Work has also been undertaken for an international seminar to be held at Popowo, Poland, with the substantive and financial collaboration of the Polish Ministry of Justice, the Research Institute of Judicial Law and the Social Defence and Resocialization Institute, University of Warsaw.

Field activities for social rehabilitation and economic development at the El-Katta prison in Egypt were initiated, as was a pilot project on street children in Argentina and Uruguay; both projects are being financially supported by the Government of Italy and the recipient Governments. The Government of Italy has also agreed to finance a project on social change and criminality in Tunisia. Field activities for this project started in January 1990.

At the request of the Government of Cuba, UNICRI organized, at Havana, a seminar on criminological research methodology. The experience gained there has been used by UNICRI to formulate a training programme for criminologists, to be implemented at the interregional and national levels in interested developing countries.

UNICRI and the Centre for Human Rights jointly organized a training course on human rights and judicial inquiry, which took place at Rome in September 1989. The course was sponsored by the Government of Italy.

A training and information seminar on the administration of justice and democratic development in Italy and Latin America was held at Santo Domingo, from 24 November to 8 December 1989. This joint undertaking of UNICRI, UNLAI and the International Association of Judges was financed by the Government of Italy.

UNICRI issued further volumes in the series "Criminology in the developing world", on Latin America and Africa. The fifth edition of World Directory of Criminological Institutes has been prepared. Arrangements have been made with WHO for the production of a joint WHO/UNICRI book containing the contributions made at an international symposium on mental health and deviance in inner cities, held at Naples in June 1988. Consultations began with the Institute of State and Law, Academy of Sciences, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for the publication by UNICRI of a new book on Soviet criminology. Two offers have been received from Soviet publishers: to publish, in Russian, an abridged version of Analysing (In)formal Mechanisms of Crime Control (UNICRI publication No. 31) and an excerpt from The Death Penalty (UNICRI publication No. 12).

The Library and Documentation Service of UNICRI continues to expand. The automation of the library catalogue and its incorporation in the network of the Electronic Documentation Centre of the Italian Supreme Court has been implemented to the extent of approximately 10,000 titles.

A ceremony to observe the twentieth anniversary of the founding of UNSDRI was held at Rome on 25 October 1988 in conjunction with the ninth meeting of the ad hoc advisory group on the work programme and direction of UNICRI. A special publication, UNSDRI 1968-1988, which provides a historical account of the evolution of UNSDRI, was distributed.

B. United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

As part of its regular programme, UNAFEI has conducted three international training courses and one international seminar, with a total attendance of 110 participants from 33 countries:

(a) A training course on the search for a solution to urgent issues in contemporary corrections, held from 18 April to 9 July 1988, was attended by 26 participants from 15 countries;

(b) A training course on the quest for effective international countermeasures to pressing problems of transnational criminality, held from 5 September to 25 November 1988, was attended by 27 participants from 16 countries;

(c) An international seminar on the advancement of the integration of criminal justice administration, held from 6 February to 11 March 1989, was attended by 30 participants from 21 countries. It discussed selected issues of special concern to each component of the criminal justice system;

(d) An international training course on innovative measures for effective and efficient administration of institutional correctional treatment of offenders, held from 17 April to 6 July 1988, was attended by 29 participants from 15 countries.

UNAFEI also held a joint seminar in co-operation with the Government of the Philippines from 5 to 16 December 1988, with the participation of 188 Philippine officials and five UNAFEI staff members. It was designed to provide government officials with an opportunity of discussing with UNAFEI staff problems in various areas of criminal justice administration, and to contribute to the improvement of national policy and the administration of criminal justice.

In addition, it held two international expert meetings: the Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Draft Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), held at Tokyo, from 13 to 15 July 1988, was attended by 23 experts; and the Expert Group Meeting on Adolescence, Crime and Crime Prevention in the ESCAP Region, organized jointly by UNAFEI and ESCAP in co-operation with the Government of Japan and held at Fuchu, Japan, from 3 to 10 August 1989, was attended by 21 experts.

UNAFEI conducted a special research project on the treatment of offenders in the major countries of the Asia and Pacific region and on measures to improve this treatment. It collected statistics and other pertinent information on every stage of criminal justice administration and thoroughly analysed and compared them as a basis for promoting more effective criminal justice administration in the region.

UNAFEI published two issues of Resource Material Series (Nos. 32 and 33) and four newsletters (Nos. 66-69).

C. United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

UNLAI conducted a study tour, two training courses and an expert group meeting. In addition, it organized a meeting of presidents of supreme courts. The study tour, held from 11 to 22 April 1988 in the United States, analysed

criminal justice administration and was attended by 13 judges of the Latin American region. The Regional Course on Public Defence Systems, held at UNLAI from 22 August to 2 September 1988, was attended by 26 professionals. The Meeting of the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of Latin America and the Caribbean, held from 30 November to 2 December 1988 at San José, was attended by 15 presidents of supreme courts of the region. The Regional Course for the Public Prosecutor's Office, held from 3 to 14 April 1989 at Lima, was attended by 28 participants from the region. The Expert Group Meeting of the Inter-American Commission for Drug Abuse Control, held from 30 May to 2 June 1989 at San José, was attended by 40 experts from the region.

UNLAI held regional and national seminars and workshops at its headquarters and in several countries of the region. The Subregional Seminar for the Andean Countries on Training and Research on the Rights of the Juvenile and the Child vis à vis Criminal Justice Administration, held from 25 to 29 April 1988 at Bogotá, was attended by 41 government officials. The Graduate Course on Penal Law and Penology, held at Madrid from 6 June to 15 July 1988, was attended by 26 jurists and government officials from Latin America. The First Regional Workshop on Training for Human Resources in Justice Administration, held from 31 October to 4 November 1988 at San José, was attended by 25 officials. The Regional Seminar on Alternatives to Remand, held from 14 to 18 November 1988 at Tegucigalpa, was attended by 26 participants. The Regional Workshop on Crime Statistics, held from 8 to 10 December at Santo Domingo, was attended by 41 members of supreme courts, procurators, judges and penitentiary personnel. The Expert Meeting on Popular Legal Education, held from 9 to 13 January 1989 at San José, was attended by 12 experts. The Regional Seminar on Effective Measures to Combat Drug Offences and Upgrade Criminal Justice Administration, held from 6 to 17 March 1989 at UNLAI, San José, was attended by 21 law professors and high-level officials. The Second Regional Workshop on Training for Human Resources in the Administration of Justice, held from 22 to 26 May at San José, was attended by 21 public officials. The Study Tour and Regional Seminar on Penitentiary Systems in Latin America, held from 5 to 17 June 1989 at Rome, was attended by 27 prison officials. The Seminar on the Administration of Juvenile Justice in Latin America: Trends and Perspectives, held from 21 to 25 August 1989 at San José, was attended by 10 experts on the rights of the child.

Thirty-four national courses and seminars were organized by UNLAI and were attended by approximately 1,830 judges, prosecutors, prison personnel, law professors, police officials, judges and other public officials from the region. The courses covered a large number of subjects: public prosecution, evaluation of the functions of a justice of the peace, law reform, penal procedure, statistics, criminal justice reform and crime prevention planning.

A regional project on (a) penitentiary systems and alternatives to imprisonment and (b) delinquency and the juvenile justice system, financed by UNDP and backstopped and monitored by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, has been jointly undertaken with DTCD.

National projects on strengthening the criminal justice system were formulated for Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras during 1988. In 1989, UNLAI concluded co-operation agreements with Bolivia to undertake studies for the judiciary and the Office of the Public Prosecutor. Similar proposals are being prepared on the needs and problems of criminal justice administration and possible reform of the penal procedure for Ecuador.

The experience acquired in the Dominican Republic through a technical co-operation project on criminal justice statistics enabled UNLAI to assist Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala to prepare similar projects. Another project has been started in Guatemala to establish a criminal justice information system for the judiciary.

At the request of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua, two projects were prepared, one to strengthen and update the criminal justice information system and the legislative records and the other to reform penal procedure. Two pilot technical co-operation projects, in Guatemala and Costa Rica, have focused on the updating of court records.

A study on the reform of juvenile courts in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Uruguay and Venezuela is being undertaken in collaboration with UNICRI.

An agreement was concluded with the International Co-operation Agency of the Government of Japan and UNAFEI in 1988 for a five-year project for the analysis of problems related to the production of illicit crops, drug consumption, illicit drug-trafficking and money laundering. The project includes the organization of two seminars, training, provision of equipment and collection of the existing information on drugs in 15 countries of the region. Another agreement was concluded between UNFDAC and UNLAI for a community project to prevent drug abuse in Costa Rica.

UNLAI has signed an agreement with the Inter-American Commission for Drug Abuse Control of the Organization of American States to provide training for criminal justice personnel in illicit drug-trafficking and improvement of the criminal justice system.

Other agreements were signed with the Central University of Venezuela, the Colombian Institute of High-Level Education, the Ministry of Justice of Argentina, the Ministry of Justice of Cuba, the University of Cadiz, the University of Rhode Island and the University of Cuenca, in Ecuador.

UNLAI has continued to publish its quarterly Boletín Informativo de ILANUD; a publication called ILANUD, which describes its objectives, programmes, services and structure; and Programas y Proyectos, which describes the current programmes and projects of UNLAI, its experiences and perspectives. UNLAI has also produced teaching aids and manuals for justices of the peace.

D. Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

A project on crime prevention was begun by HEUNI in response to a recommendation by the First Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Its purpose is to gather information on crime prevention measures that have been or are being carried out in European and North American countries. A report on the project will be submitted to the Eighth Congress in the form of a handbook with global applicability.

HEUNI is analysing the European and North American replies to the Third United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies. A working group of nine experts from Europe and the United States has been formed.

A handbook for practitioners on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/34, is being prepared. The final project was submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session and will be submitted to the Eighth Congress.

Twelve experts met at Helsinki from 17 to 20 November 1988 to review victim-related policies in European and North American countries. The report of that meeting appeared in the HEUNI series as publication No. 16.

A course on United Nations criminal policy was organized at Helsinki from 23 to 28 April 1989. Eleven junior practitioners and post-graduate students from as many countries were invited to participate.

HEUNI co-operated with the Henry Dunant Institute of the International Red Cross and the International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies at Messina on the organization of the Joint Seminar for the Heads of European Prison Administrations, held in November 1989.

HEUNI held a seminar on crime prevention strategies, organized jointly with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in early 1990.

HEUNI has been involved in the development of the global information system on crime and criminal justice. One staff member works full-time on the system. HEUNI is also actively participating in the development of another information network in the field, the International Crime Prevention Information Network, based in the Netherlands.

The work of arranging and indexing the internal library holdings of HEUNI is well under way. The computerization of the library is based on the Australian adaptation of the INMAGIC program.

HEUNI receives annually financial contributions from the Scandinavian countries, which are used, inter alia, to retain the services of experts. During the period under review, these experts came from Australia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Each year, HEUNI provides scholarships for junior practitioners and post-graduate students in criminal policy interested in visiting the Institute for a short period. In 1988-1989, nine such scholarships were granted to applicants from six countries.

Two publications were issued by HEUNI: Non-custodial Alternatives in Europe (publication No. 14) and Alternatives to Custodial Sanctions: Proceedings of the European Seminar (publication No. 15).

E. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At the fourteenth session of the Conference of African Ministers, held at Niamey from 14 to 18 April 1988, the Statute of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was adopted and Uganda selected as the host country. Twenty-six countries have signed the Statute of the Institute, which required ten signatures for its entry into force: Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the

United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Several other States have declared their intention to sign. The Institute is to be financed through contributions from African States, based on the Organization of African Unity scale of assessments, with initial support from UNDP, which has earmarked $US 2 million for it in 1990-1993. The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, at its last session (19-24 February 1990), adopted a resolution urging those of its members that had not yet done so to sign the Statute and to make contributions in cash and in kind.

In accordance with the Statute, the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa selected the following countries to represent the various African sub-regions on the Governing Board of the Institute: Botswana, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Morocco, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The host country, Uganda, is also a member. The inaugural meeting of the Board, held at Kampala on 14 and 15 June 1989, was chaired by the Executive Secretary of ECA and officially opened by the President of Uganda. The Board adopted its terms of reference and rules of procedure, as well as the staff rules and regulations of the Institute. It approved the UNDP project document and the proposed programme of work for 1989-1993. The Board further considered the financing of the Institute and the responsibilities of the participating States. The host country agreement was signed at the closing ceremony. The Board also agreed on procedures for the selection of the Director and Deputy Director.

At an extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 13 August 1989, the Board approved the appointments of the Director and Deputy Director, who have since assumed their functions. At the same meeting, a progress report on the UNDP project proposal was considered, including the designation of DTCD and the United Nations Office at Vienna, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, as associated agencies. A status report was also given on the facilities and financial contribution provided by the host country.

The premises and residential facilities of the Police Training College at Kampala are being readied for occupancy by the Institute, which is scheduled to launch its programme of activities in its permanent location in July 1990. A comprehensive programme of training, research, information, advisory services and collaborative action has been envisaged to help the States of the region to deal effectively with crime and justice problems in the context of development and the increasing transnationalization of crime.

On the basis of an assessment of the needs and priorities of the countries of the region, emphasis will be placed on the study of juvenile delinquency, economic and commercial crime, corruption and bribery, violence against persons, and drug abuse and trafficking. Intensive training programmes are to be undertaken for criminal justice and related personnel at all levels, as well as the collection, processing and analysis of comprehensive, systematic crime statistics and data. Technical co-operation between African countries will also be promoted with a view to developing joint strategies to solve common problems. The Institute is expected to fill the existing lacunae in the region by encouraging member States to work out mechanisms for mutual assistance.

F. Co-operation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre

ASSTC hosted three important international meetings from 16 to 19 January 1989: the First Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, convened, in pursuance of resolution 10/1 of the Committee, on 16 and 17 January 1989; the fifth Joint Meeting on Programme

Co-ordination, at which the Australian Institute of Criminology was represented; and the Expert Meeting for the Preparations for the Research Workshop on Alternatives to Imprisonment.

The Joint Meeting on Programme Co-ordination discussed a number of priority areas for further action, including the Third United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, the establishment and functioning of the computerized United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice information network, and the practical implementation of United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice.

ASSTC took part in the ceremonies connected with the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking, which took place at Vienna on 26 June 1989. On that occasion, ASSTC organized at its headquarters a scientific symposium on drug control. The symposium was attended mainly by drug law enforcement personnel. It also attended the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, as well as an expert meeting organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs (DND) of the Secretariat in Gambia, on 13 March 1989.

ASSTC also continued to collaborate with international organizations concerned with crime prevention all over the world. It participated in the Tenth Congress of the International Society for Criminology, held at Hamburg from 4 to 9 September 1988, and presented four papers there.

In co-operation with UNICRI, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, other United Nations institutes and representatives of Arab ministries of the interior, of justice and of social affairs, ASSTC organized the Fifth International Conference on Crime Research, held at Riyadh from 15 to 17 January 1990.

G. Co-operation with the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology was established, together with the Criminology Research Council, in 1971 and is funded by the Government of Australia. It carries out policy-related research, training and the dissemination of information for the national authorities of Australia as well as for the criminal justice bodies of the individual states. In July 1988, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the Institute and the United Nations Office at Vienna, giving formal recognition to the Institute as one of the institutions co-operating in the implementation of the United Nations programme in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

By this Memorandum of Understanding, the Institute undertook to provide advice on the implementation of the substantive programme of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch; to conduct, in collaboration with the Branch, seminars, training courses and other meetings; to collect, or co-ordinate the collection of, data and statistics in relation to the criminal justice system in Australia; to provide assistance in relation to the collection of data and statistics on criminal justice systems in the Asian and Pacific region, in co-operation with UNAFEI; to provide, to the extent possible, facilities for visiting experts and administrators in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; to provide, in particular, reports, observations, comments and advice in relation to the substantive work of preparing topics for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of

offenders and to make available to the Secretariat, if requested, the services of appropriate experts; and to maintain collaboration with United Nations interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Australian Institute of Criminology on 7 July 1988: from left to right, Duncan Chappell, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology; the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna; and Peter Loof, Chairman of the Board of Management, Australian Institute of Criminology.

The Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology has also agreed to enter into a formal arrangement with UNICRI to co-operate in the following manner: to exchange information regularly on current and future activities, as well as other relevant information in the field; to designate scholars who will be hosted and assisted by UNICRI to undertake studies, in pursuance of the existing mandates and in the framework of ongoing work programmes; to provide UNICRI, upon request, with information and assistance in research and other activities related to Australia and other countries of the region, in the context of the existing mandates and framework of the work programmes; to co-sponsor or organize jointly with UNICRI research activities and meetings with international impact falling within their respective mandates; to meet frequently with UNICRI to discuss concrete prospects, sectors and specific topics of co-operation; and to identify and pursue other forms of co-operation in the light of evolving needs and experiences.

A three-year project entitled "Environmental crimes, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development" has been proposed by UNICRI with the involvement of the Institute in studying environmental crimes. Data from about 10 countries are being collected and analysed, focusing on the need to develop strategies to reduce pollution crimes in developing countries.

The Institute is expected to play a significant role, together with UNAFEI, in collecting data and statistics for Asia and the Pacific. It will also provide advice on implementing United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programmes in that region.

The Institute co-operated closely with HEUNI in the use of the INMAGIC data base software for the HEUNI library. As a result, HEUNI and the Institute are now able to exchange information.

III. THE UNITED NATIONS NETWORK OF GOVERNMENT-APPOINTED NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, adopted resolution 1989/58 of 24 May 1989, in which it recognized the importance of national correspondents, the valuable contributions they have made and the work they have accomplished in the promotion and implementation of the United Nations programme of work in the field of crime prevention and control. It also recognized the role that the network had played in achieving a consensus and promoting co-operation, at the regional, interregional and international levels, on questions of criminal policy. It invited Member States to appoint national correspondents from among experts, practitioners and policy makers in the field of crime prevention and control, to facilitate the work of national correspondents and to enhance their representation and involvement in technical meetings of the United Nations. Furthermore, it requested the Secretary-General to make every effort to strengthen the functional capacity of the network by a number of specific means.

The Secretariat has, over the years, made great efforts to expand the network of national correspondents. Since the Seventh Congress, in 1985, the number of national correspondents has almost doubled: at present there are 304 national correspondents representing 132 States. There are, however, still some problems. A number of the appointments date back tc the early 1970s, and little or no up-dated information is on file. The information on some countries is almost five years old. The countries that have appointed national correspondents, the year in which the last appointment was made and those that have not yet appointed national correspondents are summarized in annex IV.

Considerable efforts have been made to involve national correspondents more thoroughly in the infrastructure of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and control. To establish more effective communication with the network, biannual information circulars highlighting recent developments in the United Nations have been published and circular letters have been sent out on a regular basis.

National correspondents have been kept fully informed of preparations for the Eighth Congress. In connection with public information activities for the Congress, many of them provided the titles, addresses and names of editors-in-chief of prominent legal or criminal justice journals or other such publications in their countries who might be interested in publishing articles on the substantive issues to be discussed by the Eighth Congress. The network has been provided with copies of all relevant international instruments adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and reports of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress, and the national correspondents have been invited to provide their views, comments and suggestions thereon. They are regularly requested to provide information on major developments in their countries concerning legislative reforms and on current studies and research in the field of crime prevention and control, for possible inclusion in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter. They have also received leaflets describing the objectives and operational details of the newly established United Nations Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Information Network, and their assistance has been sought in connection with efforts to bring the Information Network to the attention of relevant criminal justice agencies and encourage them to join it. Their advice has been sought on a project on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in prisons that is being conducted jointly by the United Nations Office at Vienna and WHO, in the context of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS.

UNDP has been requested to provide liaison services between national correspondents and the Secretariat. As UNDP offices generally enjoy direct contact with the relevant government departments, it is foreseen that such a service would assist the network in, for example, obtaining information for use in questionnaires. A liaison service with local UNDP offices might also help to overcome postal difficulties by providing a back-up system for the network, thereby increasing the chances that the posted materials reach their destinations in good time.

In accordance with a recommendation by the General Meeting of National Correspondents, held on the occasion of the Seventh Congress, the list of names and addresses of national correspondents on file with the Secretariat is regularly updated and forwarded to the network in the form of a directory. It is also available to non-governmental organizations, professional organizations and experts, on request. Dissemination of the directory has proved instrumental in facilitating a direct communication link between national correspondents and interested professional associations.

At that Meeting, it was suggested that Governments should be given clear indications of the importance of the position of national correspondents and their relationship to the United Nations, as well as precise information on their functions and expected activities. The Meeting also noted that it was important for national correspondents to be accorded the appropriate official status in their countries, concomitant with the role and responsibilities they have in connection with United Nations activities. A clarification of their status would probably mean easier access to country information and data

systems, which in turn would facilitate the accurate completion of questionnaires sent by the Secretariat in its effort to elicit the quantitative and qualitative data on which it bases its studies. The Meeting also suggested that resource allocation at the national level would be a positive factor in facilitating their participatory, advisory and representational functions.

In its resolution 1989/58, the Economic and Social Council invited Member States to facilitate and support the work of national correspondents, recognizing their role and functions and according appropriate official status at the national level. Governments were also invited to enhance the representation and involvement of national correspondents in technical meetings of the United Nations by, inter alia, including them in governmental delegations to the United Nations quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and relevant preparatory meetings.

The network of national correspondents, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 415 (V), annex, has been an invaluable asset of the United Nations in terms of the enormous wealth of expertise it offers. Further ways and means of encouraging national correspondents to play a more active role in the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme are constantly being sought.

Annex I

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH THE CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRANCH

A. Objectives and goals of technical co-operation

Technical co-operation makes an essential contribution to the efforts of developing countries to achieve self-reliance by facilitating and supporting, inter alia, investment, research, training and development. Development is an integral process that embodies both economic and social objectives. It is for each country to establish adequate national objectives for the promotion of human and social development within the framework of its own development plans.

Now that a new International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade is being discussed, the role of technical co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the development process must be emphasized, and significant increases in resources will have to be provided by the international community.

The objectives of the United Nations programme in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice are to assist Member States in reducing criminality; set basic standards for the administration of justice; promote the humane and effective treatment of offenders and victims; and foster viable crime prevention and criminal justice policies. The current work programme of the United Nations reflects the purposes set out in the Charter of the United Nations, which include the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in creating conditions of stability and well-being.

Over the years, the United Nations has endeavoured to identify, analyse and bring to the attention of the international community trends and patterns of criminality, their interfaces with other phenomena and processes, and options for the development of new strategies for crime prevention and criminal justice. The aim is to increase understanding of the nature and extent of crime-related problems and promote action for their prevention and control.

B. The crime prevention and criminal justice programme

The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, located within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at the United Nations Office at Vienna, serves as the central repository in the United Nations system of technical expertise in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice, criminal law reforms and major criminological concerns.

The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch does the following:

(a) Carries out research and operational functions entrusted to the United Nations by its policy-making bodies, promoting programmes of international co-operation and co-ordinating international action against transnational crime;

(b) Services the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control of the Economic and Social Council and organizes the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

(c) Develops guidelines and standards for the administration of justice and the humane treatment of offenders and assists in their practical implementation;

(d) Designs strategies to reduce crime and delinquency and to limit their adverse effects on the development process;

(e) Undertakes surveys of crime trends and criminal justice operations to identify emerging patterns of criminality and allow formulating policy options to improve the management of the criminal justice system;

(f) Provides guidance for the protection and treatment of juveniles and victims of crime;

(g) Functions as a clearing-house for the exchange of information among the members of a world-wide network of criminal justice institutes, researchers and practitioners;

(h) Assists Member States in implementing existing United Nations policy recommendations and in improving the effectiveness and fairness of criminal justice by providing advice and technical assistance upon request;

(i) Provides substantive backstopping and promotes technical co-operation activities.

C. Technical co-operation activities

The technical co-operation services available from the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch consist of advisory services, project formulation missions, assistance in the recruitment of consultants and the co-ordination of training programmes, workshops, seminars, study tours and fellowships. The services are carried out at the request of Governments and are available in a number of fields.

1. Advisory services

The services of interregional advisers are made available to countries requesting advice on national programmes and policies, including the implementation of United Nations standards and norms. The advisory missions of interregional advisers, which are offered at no cost to Governments, typically last between one and three weeks. A mission may lead to the development of a project proposal, a recommendation for consultant services and/or the initiation and co-ordination of training activities.

2. Consultant services

The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch can facilitate the recruitment of *ad hoc* consultants at the request of Governments. Experienced and knowledgeable consultants are available in a variety of areas.

3. Projects

Large projects are financed by UNDP or trust funds. However, some money is available from the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation for innovative demonstration projects and for *ad hoc* advisory services. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch also co-operates with donor agencies, private institutions and government bi- and multilateral programmes in funding money for project activities.

4. Training

The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch can facilitate the formulation of training programmes, workshops, seminars, study tours and fellowships, also in co-operation with United Nations interregional and regional institutions and with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

D. Fields of activity

Activities in the field of criminal law include the following:

(a) Codification of existing regulations and jurisprudence;

(b) Penal law reform;

(c) Appropriate penalties, decriminalization and depenalization;

(d) Classification of crimes and model codes;

(e) Treatment of domestic violence and sex crimes;

(f) Commercial crime, fraud and tax evasion;

(g) Corruption, embezzlement and misconduct in office;

(h) Organized crime, racketeering and smuggling;

(i) Offences against public safety, cultural patrimony and the environment;

(j) Criminal law procedures and the rights of the accused;

(k) Diversion and alternatives to imprisonment;

(l) Extradition and treatment of foreign prisoners;

(m) Bilateral and multilateral treaties in criminal matters.

Activities in the field of criminal justice management include the following:

(a) System analysis, organization and structure of justice agencies;

(b) Computerization and management systems;

(c) Allocation of manpower, training and human resource development;

(d) Research on relationships between socio-economic factors and crime;

(e) Incorporation of crime prevention strategies into national, regional and urban development plans;

(f) Status, selection and training of criminal justice personnel, including judges and prosecutors;

(g) Improving the effectiveness and fairness of the judicial process;

(h) Facilitating access to justice and legal assistance for the poor;

(i) Role of lawyers and public defenders.

Activities in the field of criminal justice statistics include the following:

(a) Organization of data collection and record-keeping;

(b) Data automation;

(c) Crime trends and surveys and crime forecasting;

(d) Manpower statistics and budget allocations;

(e) Criminal records management;

(f) Judicial statistics and assignment of cases;

(g) Prison population statistics;

(h) Recidivism statistics.

Activities in the field of law enforcement include the following:

(a) Codes of conduct;

(b) Use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials;

(c) Community support, the role of mass media and complaint procedures;

(d) Policies on victims of crime and domestic violence;

(e) Investigative techniques for combating money laundering and organized crime;

(f) International co-operation to combat transnational crime;

(g) Seizure of the assets of illegal activities;

(h) Forensic training and the handling and transfer of evidence;

(i) Arrest procedures and the protection of human rights.

Activities in the field of the rehabilitation of offenders include the following:

(a) Alternatives to imprisonment, community-based programmes, half-way houses and electronic monitoring;

(b) Probation, supervision programmes and after-care services;

(c) Programmes in correctional institutions: weekend imprisonment, semi-liberty, training programmes and supervised labour;

(d) Prisoners' rights and privileges, furloughs and ombudsmen;

(e) Treatment of women in prisons;

(f) Treatment of drug addicts in prison;

(g) Treatment of mentally ill offenders;

(h) Treatment of prisoners with AIDS;

(i) Recidivism and the evaluation of correctional programmes;

(j) Long-term prisoners and aging prison populations.

Activities in the field of victims of crime include the following:

(a) Model laws and policies and procedures designed to protect victims;

(b) Restitution and compensation programmes and financing schemes;

(c) Health, social and legal services for victims (child protection, shelters for battered women, rape crisis centres);

(d) Victim involvement in judicial proceedings and alternatives to the judicial process;

(e) Special police services and procedures for victims;

(f) Victimization/victim studies;

(g) Compensation for victims of abuse of public and economic power.

Activities in the field of juvenile justice include the following:

(a) Age of criminal responsibility;

(b) Diversion and non-institutional treatment;

(c) Delinquency prevention strategies;

(d) Mobilization of volunteers and other community services;

(e) Adjudication and disposition;

(f) Institutional treatment;

(g) Multisectoral, multi-agency rehabilitation programmes;

(h) Research, planning and policy formulation;

(i) Training of juvenile justice personnel.

E. Procedures for applying for technical co-operation

The Seventh Congress, in its resolution 5 on technical co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, invited Governments to include in their UNDP country programmes activities relating to the improvement of the system of criminal justice and crime prevention. To promote more harmonious development, the relevance of crime prevention and criminal justice has been recognized. Its relationship to developmental concerns should be drawn to the attention of planners and UNDP resident co-ordinators so that the necessary provisions can be made in time, through special projects or by incorporating

appropriate components in related programmatic areas, for example, public administration.

It is important to note that UNDP, as well as other bi- and multilateral donor organizations, has priority areas for technical co-operation activities, determined in most cases by the Governments themselves. Every effort should be made to give high priority to project proposals in crime prevention and criminal justice. Requests for technical co-operation assistance must be formulated or approved by the appropriate government body or ministry. Subsequently, the request should be forwarded to the local office of UNDP for onward transmission to:

Margaret J. Anstee
Director-General
United Nations Office at Vienna
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Further information may be obtained from the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch:

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
United Nations Office at Vienna
Room E1222
Telephone: 21131 extension 4269
Cable address: UNATIONS VIENNA
Telex: 135612 Fax: 232156

Annex II

PROFILES OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS SOUGHT

COUNTRY: Argentina

PROJECT TITLE: Crime Prevention and Offender Rehabilitation Programme

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 18 months

PROJECT COST: $US 182,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: Government of Argentina

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Patronato de Liberados de la Capital Federal

Development objective: To reduce the negative impact of crime through the implementation of treatment programmes and the application of United Nations norms and guidelines on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Immediate objective: To design and implement a series of training courses for a core group of social science professionals involved in the supervision of ex-offenders. Emphasis will be placed on the shaping of trainers, who will be in charge of treatment supervision, and on the social practices necessary for the implementation of alternative measures. The supervised conditional sentence and other non-institutional treatment measures were introduced by a recent penal law reform.

Activities: Design and implementation of a series of training courses and procurement of the necessary equipment and teaching aids. The Patronato de Liberados will be upgraded in order to allow for the supervision of at least 1,400 more cases per year due to the non-institutional after-care measures introduced by the penal law reform.

COUNTRY: Argentina

PROJECT TITLE: Assistance to Minors and Their Families

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT COST: $US 582,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: To be determined

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Health

Development objective: The development and strengthening of a network system to assist families and the community to cope with problem minors, i.e. children with difficulties vis-à-vis the law and justice system.

Immediate objective: To create alternatives to institutionalization for delinquent minors by establishing a network of assistance with the relevant non-governmental organizations and community services. A major focus will be the prevention of crime.

Activities: Research, analysis, design and organization of community programmes for young offenders. Five non-governmental organizations will participate in developing and implementing the programmes.

COUNTRY:	Argentina
PROJECT TITLE:	Pilot Centres for the Rehabilitation and Treatment of Drug-Addicted Offenders
PROJECT STATUS:	Proposed
PROJECT DURATION:	24 months
PROJECT COST:	$US 700,000
EXECUTING AGENCY:	Centro Italiano di Solidarità (CEIS) (proposed)
CO-OPERATING AGENCY:	United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch
GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Secretaría de Justicia del Ministerio de Educación y Justicia

Development objective: To develop a programme within the federal penitentiary system aimed at the drug abuser prison population. This is in keeping with the Government's objective of upgrading this criminal justice sector to keep pace with the social changes taking place in Argentina.

Immediate objective: To detect the prevalence of drug abuse in prisons and create two pilot treatment units for this segment of the prison population. Prevention and treatment programmes will be developed and implemented, with special attention on the prevention of AIDS.

Activities: Design and implementation of programmes aimed at drug-addicted offenders within the federal penitentiary system.

COUNTRY:	Brazil
PROJECT TITLE:	Legal and Judicial Reform

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: To be determined

PROJECT COST: In the process of final determination

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD (proposed)

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: To be determined

Development objective: The prevention of crime is of vital importance for the harmonious development of Brazil. Crime prevention and penal justice should take into account the structural causes of injustice, including the socio-economic factors of which delinquency is often a symptom.

Immediate objective: To strengthen the democratic process by developing programmes in the area of law and social order, more specifically, to promote economic efficiency, fairness and independence.

Activities: Organization of training sessions for legal experts to identify the areas in need of reform. The outcome of these sessions will, to a certain degree, determine the scope of the project. Preparatory assistance activities have already begun with a tour of Supreme Court justices to various countries.

COUNTRY: China

PROJECT TITLE: Development of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programmes in the Context of Social Development and the Promotion of Human Rights

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 36 months

PROJECT COST: $US 614,700

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD (proposed)

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch/UNICRI

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice

Development objective: The project's broad development objective in sectoral and cross-sectoral terms is to contribute to the further development in China of a stable legal order and an improved criminal justice system.

Immediate objective: To plan, organize and carry out, for personnel of the Ministry of Justice, training/study tour programmes that focus on the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in China. The programme will deal with (a) practical measures for prevention and treatment and (b) research on

methodological issues, with emphasis on evaluative research concerning prevention and treatment programmes.

Activities: Identification and design of training courses; preparation of training material; identification of tour participants; other activities related to the implementation of the training/study tour programmes.

COUNTRY: Cyprus

PROJECT TITLE: National Seminar in Crime Prevention

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 1 month

PROJECT COST: $US 13,560

FUNDING SOURCE: UNDP is considering funding

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD (proposed)

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice

Development objective: To strengthen the existing national capability for prevention of crime.

Immediate objective: A national seminar on crime prevention to be attended by 30-40 officials of the various ministries and organizations concerned with crime prevention and criminal justice. The seminar will highlight the objectives and functions of the National Council for Crime Prevention. It will serve as a training ground for public officials and will inform and educate the public in crime prevention activities. A study tour to France, Austria and the United Kingdom will be undertaken by a sociologist and a criminologist from the Criminological Research Unit to study the structure and functions of various crime prevention programmes.

Activities: An international consultant will design the course curriculum and prepare training materials, including teaching aids. The National Council for Crime Prevention will co-ordinate a study tour for a national sociologist and a national criminologist.

COUNTRY: Egypt

PROJECT TITLE: Administration of Juvenile Justice

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 24 months

PROJECT COST: $US 70,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: Office for Project Services of UNDP (proposed)

CO-OPERATING AGENGY: UNICRI/United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University

Development objective: To promote the welfare of young persons in the context of equitable social and economic development. To improve the administration of juvenile justice in the light of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. To improve the response of educational institutions, social agencies and the general public to the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency, its prevention and treatment.

Immediate objective: To ascertain the present situation regarding the problem of juveniles at risk or in need of rehabilitation. The effectiveness of present preventive and treatment measures at the legislative, administrative and practical levels will be evaluated. To improve the effectiveness of the juvenile justice administration, a systematic approach to developing innovative measures at the preventive and treatment levels will be formulated.

Activities: The upgrading of personnel through training; model demonstration projects; the enhancement of institutional capabilities to respond to juvenile delinquency.

COUNTRY: Ethiopia

PROJECT TITLE: Assistance to Street Children

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 18 months

PROJECT COST: $US 600,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch/UNICRI

GOVERNMENT
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Development objective: To draw street children into a safe environment. There are an increasing number of children who have no family or are being neglected by their relatives and who wander the streets of Addis Ababa in poor health and without education or income-generating skills.

Immediate objective: To prevent juvenile delinquency and child abuse through the delivery of residential and community-based services to at least 150 street children. A community-based day-care programme addressing the needs of street children with some family ties, but who are unwanted or neglected, will also be developed.

Activities: The services provided for the street children and neglected children will include housing, psychological support, education, recreation and training to impart income-generating skills.

COUNTRY: Ethiopia

PROJECT TITLE: Criminal Justice Information

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: To be determined

PROJECT COST: To be determined

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice

Development objective: To strengthen existing mechanisms for crime prevention and control.

Immediate objective: To develop co-ordinating mechanisms, strengthen training, upgrade human resources, improve administrative procedures and records and establish criminal justice statistics and research plans.

Activities: To be determined. The report of a mission on justice information carried out in Ethiopia in August 1989 recommended project activities in the above-mentioned areas. Concrete operational plans have not yet been formulated.

REGION: Western Asia

PROJECT TITLE: Regional Seminar on Juvenile Delinquency in the ESCWA Region: Problems and Perspectives

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 3 days

PROJECT COST: $US 25,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of the Interior of Egypt

Development objective: To implement the rights of the child; to prevent juvenile delinquency and youth drug abuse in the ESCWA region.

Immediate objective: To hold a seminar on juvenile delinquency in the ESCWA region.

Activities: The seminar will cover the following areas:

(a) A brief overview of juvenile delinquency problems in the region;

(b) The negative impact of armed conflicts in juvenile delinquency and youth drug abuse;

(c) An exchange of experiences related to community-oriented measures for prevention and treatment;

(d) The dissemination and implementation of United Nations standards and norms;

(e) The role of international and regional co-operation.

COUNTRY: Ghana

PROJECT TITLE: Training Activities in Support of the Ghana Police Service

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT COST: $US 152,900

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Interior

Development objective: To strengthen the law enforcement sector, allowing for the improved management and administration of crime prevention and control.

Immediate objective: To design and implement in-service training courses and fellowships for the Ghana Police Service, emphasizing police management and administration skills.

Activities: In-service training that will include the following:

(a) Course for assistant superintendents and deputy superintendents (1 month);

(b) Intermediate commanders course for superintendents and chief superintendents (1 month);

(c) Senior commanders course for assistant commissioners and deputy commissioners (1 month);

(d) Training for four Ghanaian police officers in Canada with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (1 month).

COUNTRY: Haiti

PROJECT TITLE: Seminar on Human Rights, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 10 days

PROJECT COST: $US 16,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch/Centre for Human Rights

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice

Development objective: The Government of Haiti is interested in strengthening programmes on the implementation of human rights standards and norms in relation to crime prevention and to reducing the incidence of human rights violations.

Immediate objective: Intensive courses to train the police force, criminal justice officials and military personnel in the understanding and implementation of human rights standards and norms in the administration of criminal justice.

Activities: Course participants will focus on the following standards and norms:

(a) Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;

(b) United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice;

(c) Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials;

(d) Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary;

(e) Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;

(f) Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order.

COUNTRY: Haiti

PROJECT TITLE: Street Children

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 24 months

PROJECT COST: $US 318,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice

Development objective: To improve the situation of street children in Haiti.

Immediate objective: To prevent juvenile delinquency and child abuse through the delivery of residential and community-based services to 250 street children.

Activities: Approximately 100 street children will receive residential care, 50 children will be provided with day-care programmes and a mobile unit is expected to reach an additional 100 children. Programmes will be established in co-ordination with government services and local non-governmental organizations in the following areas: education, skills training, recreation, psychological support and permanent solutions.

COUNTRY: Jordan

PROJECT TITLE: Prevention of Youth Drug Abuse and Juvenile Criminality

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 8 months

PROJECT COST: $US 80,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD (proposed)

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Labour and Social Development

Development objective: The increasing number of Jordanians travelling abroad, as well as the migration of individuals of various nationalities to Jordan, has meant an increase in drug abuse and related offences among youth. Of

highest priority for the Government of Jordan is the systematic and adequate training of all segments involved in the prevention and treatment of juvenile criminality, with specific orientation to the prevention and treatment of youth drug abuse.

Immediate objective: A series of training courses to help train criminal justice personnel, social workers of all levels and national teachers in the field of preventive education and drug abuse, with the aim of reducing the number of young persons abusing drugs.

Activities: Design and implementation of courses, with elaboration of relevant training curricula.

COUNTRY: Jordan

PROJECT TITLE: Social Rehabilitation and Economic Development in the Prison System

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 2 years

PROJECT COST: To be determined

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of the Interior

Development objective: In the light of Jordan's present economic circumstances and of the salient features of the country's crime situation and the structure of its prison population, the development objective is to reduce criminality and improve the rehabilitation of offenders.

Immediate objective: To transform passive institutions of punishment into active training centres for upgrading the productive and social capacities of the inmate population through economic activities relevant to the development process.

Activities: Design and implementation of programmes for social rehabilitation and economic development.

COUNTRY: Nigeria

PROJECT TITLE: Development of Crime and Justice Information and a Statistics Network for Nigeria

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 18 months

PROJECT COST: To be determined

EXECUTING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice

Development objective: To mitigate the negative impact of crime on Nigerian society.

Immediate objective: To strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice system to plan and implement strategies for the control and prevention of criminality.

Activities: Creation of a criminal justice system working committee to prepare criminal justice system policies on statistical information use, access, planning and security; design and implementation of training programmes on information and statistics for 150-200 criminal justice personnel drawn from the various agencies constituting the Nigerian criminal justice system; and establishment of a data collection system for assessing, diagnosing, reporting and monitoring crime and crime patterns in the country.

COUNTRY: Syrian Arab Republic

PROJECT TITLE: Seminars on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with a Special Focus on Organized Crime and Juvenile Delinquency

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 3 days

PROJECT COST: $US 10,000

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Higher Education, with the co-operation of the ministries of interior and justice

Development objective: To improve mechanisms for crime prevention with a special focus on organized crime and juvenile delinquency.

Immediate objective: To study the structure of organized crime and evaluate the effectiveness of existing control measures in order to establish a new, updated basis for prevention programmes; to study the situation of juvenile delinquency in order to establish more effective programmes for its prevention.

Activities: Administration of two training courses, one on organized crime and the other on juvenile delinquency. The course on organized crime follows the recommendation on item 5 (topic 3) of the provisional agenda of the Eighth Congress: effective national and international action against (a) organized crime and (b) terrorist criminal activities. The course on juvenile delinquency follows the recommendations on item 6 (topic 4) of the provisional agenda of the Eighth Congress: prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young: policy approaches and directions.

COUNTRY:	Thailand
PROJECT TITLE:	Pilot Project for Street Children in Bangkok
PROJECT STATUS:	Proposed to DTCD
PROJECT DURATION:	24 months
PROJECT COST:	$US 600,030
EXECUTING AGENCY:	DTCD (proposed)
CO-OPERATING AGENCY:	United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (proposed)
GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Office of the Prosecutor General

Development objective: To support the struggle against marginality and to better the living conditions of street children, with active participation of the community in the search for a reliable social approach to the problem.

Immediate objective: To set up a centre for street children in the metropolitan area of Bangkok with a network of contact centres that will provide social services aimed at meeting their immediate basic needs and achieving their social integration. Each contact centre should have the capacity to receive at least 100-200 street children and lodge at least 20-25 children.

Activities: A functioning child centre and branches in the Bangkok area. The local training of social workers and personnel involved in the project and research undertaken to determine the qualitative dimensions of the street children question.

COUNTRY:	Thailand
PROJECT TITLE:	Up-grading of the National Course on Juvenile Justice
PROJECT STATUS:	Proposed
PROJECT DURATION:	12 months

PROJECT COST: $US 273,460

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD (proposed)

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna

GOVERNMENT
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Department of Public Prosecution

Development objective: To upgrade the capacity of the juvenile justice system of Thailand in order to allow government and non-governmental institutions to improve procedures for prevention and treatment.

Immediate objective: To design and implement a series of training courses for a core group of professionals in the social sciences, especially social workers, connected to all phases of the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Emphasis will be put on the training of trainers and non-institutional treatment measures.

Activities: Design and organization of the training courses.

COUNTRY: Paraguay

PROJECT TITLE: Modernization and Reform of the Judicial System

PROJECT STATUS: Preparatory assistance

PROJECT DURATION: 18 months

PROJECT COST: $US 143,510

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD (proposed)

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (proposed)

GOVERNMENT
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice

Development objective: Following the establishment of a democratic Government in Paraguay, the modernization and reform of the justice system has become a priority for a more harmonious development process. Access to justice for all citizens and the full protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms are essential tools in democratic reconstruction and integrated development.

Immediate objective: The project seeks to put in place a comprehensive programme of legislative and administrative reform, including training designed to consolidate the democratic system and assist the nation to meet its present economic and social development needs.

Activities: A consultant on criminal justice statistics, computerization and legal informatics undertook a mission to Paraguay from 8 to 28 December 1989. Five additional consultants are expected to undertake missions in related areas.

COUNTRY: Swaziland

PROJECT TITLE: Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders

PROJET STATUS: Proposed

PROJECT DURATION: 36 months

PROJECT COST: $US 576,936

EXECUTING AGENCY: Swaziland Association for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (SACRO)

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: United Nations Office at Vienna, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice and Prison Department

Development objective: Crime has become a major force inhibiting the development of Swaziland. The Government is committed to exploring viable alternatives to crime in co-operation with non-governmental organizations and international technical assistance bodies.

Immediate objective: A reduction in the incidence of crime, especially amongst juvenile and other minor offenders. The development of the beneficiaries' potential will be promoted to the point at which they have viable alternatives to crime which they are aware of and choose to follow. Four programmes will be undertaken: (a) the development and promotion of extramural penal employment as an alternative to prison sentences; (b) skills training and rehabilitative activities for prisoners; (c) the rehabilitation and after-care of offenders, concentrating on following up the skills training received in prison, through employment and enterprise development, and further training and education; and (d) a youth programme to address the needs of high-risk young people, especially homeless children, and to provide education input into school and youth groups.

Activities: To be determined by SACRO.

COUNTRY: Uganda

PROJECT TITLE: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform*

PROJECT STATUS: Proposed (preparatory assistance phase approved)

---

*The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has agreed in principle to implement a project in Uganda entitled "Assistance in drug abuse control". The estimated budget for this project is $US 281,000. The project is intended to complement the above project on crime prevention, and it is expected that both projects will together contribute to the broader goal of strengthening the criminal justice system.

PROJECT DURATION: 24 months

PROJECT COST: $US 513,000

FUNDING SOURCE: UNDP

EXECUTING AGENCY: DTCD

CO-OPERATING AGENCY: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

GOVERNMENT
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Ministry of Justice

Development objective: To mitigate the negative impact of crime on the development process and to create self-reliant capacities to crime control through the development of human resources and the strengthening of national institutions.

Immediate objective: To facilitate the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; to design and conduct technical training programmes for different levels of personnel within the criminal justice system; to establish a data base and statistical system.

Activities: Recruitment of international experts and consultants to identify training needs and carry out the training sessions, as well as establishment of a data collection system. Provision of equipment and organization of training courses.

Annex III

PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION*

Country(ies)	Project title	Project budget	Funding source
Argentina	World Bank/UNDP Project on a Legal Information System. A part of the Social Sector Management Technical Assistance project	$US 7,600,000	World Bank
Argentina/ Uruguay	Niños de la Calle (Street Children)	$US 1,516,505	Italy/ UNICRI
Member States of ECA	African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	$US 2,000,000	UNDP
Egypt	Prison Reform	$US 7,188,545	Italy/UNDP/ UNICRI
Latin American countries	UNLAI Support to the Judiciary System and Human Rights	$US 150,000	UNDP/DTCD
Inter-regional	Establishment of a Scientific Advisory Council and Development of Technical Co-operation Programmes in Crime Prevention	$US 620,000	Italy
Arab region	Assistance in Crime Prevention/Arab Security Studies and Training Centre	$US 119,000	UNDP

*These projects have benefited from the co-operation, in the form of a project identification/formulation mission and project design, of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Interregional Adviser on crime prevention and criminal justice.

Annex IV

APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Country	Year of appointment	Number of national correspondents
Afghanistan	1984	1
Albania	No appointment made	
Algeria	1983	1
Angola	No appointment made	
Antigua and Barbuda	No appointment made	
Argentina	1982	4
Australia	1988	9
Austria	1989	3
Bahamas	1989	2
Bahrain	1989	1
Bangladesh	1977	1
Barbados	1975	1
Belgium	1984	5
Belize	1982	1
Benin	1985	2
Bhutan	No appointment made	
Bolivia	1982	2
Botswana	1986	1
Brazil	1982	6
Brunei Darussalam	1989	1
Bulgaria	1990	4
Burkina Faso	1990	11
Burundi	1986	1
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1989	2
Cambodia	No appointment made	
Cameroon	1990	3
Canada	1989	1
Cape Verde	1982	1
Central African Republic	1980	1
Chad	No appointment made	
Chile	1982	21
China	1989	1
Colombia	1987	2
Comoros	No appointment made	
Congo	1986	2
Costa Rica	1983	2
Côte d'Ivoire	1982	2
Cuba	1989	1
Cyprus	1989	5
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	1989	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	No appointment made	
Denmark	1989	1
Djibouti	No appointment made	
Dominica	1986	1

Country	Year of appointment	Number of national correspondents
Dominican Republic	No appointment made	
Ecuador	1982	2
Egypt	1989	3
El Salvador	1982	1
Equatorial Guinea	No appointment made	
Ethiopia	No appointment made	
Fiji	1990	2
Finland	1989	4
France	1990	1
Gabon	No appointment made	
Gambia	1980	3
German Democratic Republic	1990	2
Germany, Federal Republic of	1981	4
Ghana	1985	1
Greece	1981	2
Grenada	No appointment made	
Guatemala	1982	2
Guinea	No appointment made	
Guinea-Bissau	No appointment made	
Guyana	No appointment made	
Haiti	1983	1
Holy See	No appointment made	
Honduras	1982	3
Hungary	1985	3
Iceland	1986	1
India	1988	6
Indonesia	1990	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	No appointment made	
Iraq	No appointment made	
Ireland	1985	1
Israel	1990	7
Italy	1982	2
Jamaica	1988	3
Japan	1989	6
Jordan	1985	1
Kenya	1990	5
Kiribati	No appointment made	
Kuwait	1987	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	No appointment made	
Lebanon	No appointment made	
Lesotho	1986	1
Liberia	1975	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1976	3
Liechtenstein	No appointment made	
Luxembourg	1990	1
Madagascar	1984	4
Malawi	1985	1
Malaysia	No appointment made	
Maldives	1986	1
Mali	1987	2

Country	Year af appointment	Number of national correspondents
Malta	1982	2
Mauritania	1976	1
Mauritius	1984	1
Mexico	1980	3
Monaco	No appointment made	
Mongolia	No appointment made	
Morocco	1989	1
Mozambique	1984	1
Myanmar	1986	1
Namibia	No appointment made	
Nauru	1985	1
Nepal	No appointment made	
Netherlands	1989	1
New Zealand	1989	1
Nicaragua	No appointment made	
Niger	1980	2
Nigeria	1982	6
Norway	1983	2
Oman	1990	1
Pakistan	1989	1
Panama	1984	1
Papua New Guinea	1980	1
Paraguay	No appointment made	
Peru	1989	1
Philippines	1989	1
Poland	1990	6
Portugal	1983	6
Qatar	1980	1
Republic of Korea	1989	1
Romania	No appointment made	
Rwanda	1981	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No appointment made	
Saint Lucia	1983	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1985	1
Samoa	1988	1
San Marino	1985	1
São Tome and Principe	No appointment made	
Saudi Arabia	1989	2
Senegal	1982	1
Seychelles	1982	1
Sierra Leone	1989	2
Singapore	1981	1
Solomon Islands	1982	1
Somalia	1985	2
South Africa	1989	1
Spain	1989	2
Sri Lanka	1982	1
Sudan	1986	3
Suriname	1985	1
Swaziland	No appointment made	
Sweden	1990	3
Switzerland	1989	1

Country	Year of appointment	Number of national correspondents
Syrian Arab Republic	1982	1
Thailand	1982	4
Togo	1985	2
Tonga	1986	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1982	2
Tunisia	1989	1
Turkey	1990	2
Tuvalu	1988	1
Uganda	1987	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1989	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1988	3
United Arab Emirates	1982	2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1990	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1982	1
United States of America	1985	5
Uruguay	1985	2
Vanuatu	No appointment made	
Venezuela	1982	2
Viet Nam	No appointment made	
Yemen	No appointment made	
Yugoslavia	1982	3
Zaire	1985	5
Zambia	1985	2
Zimbabwe	1990	4